

RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEOTROPICAL  
CRANE-FLIES (TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA), VIII

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The preceding part under this title was published in 1929 (JOURNAL N. Y. ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 37:395-407). The majority of the species discussed at this time were included in very large collections of crane-flies that were taken in Mexico, British Honduras and Guatemala by my friend Dr. Alfons M. Dampf, Government Entomologist for Mexico. Other important series were collected by Dr. John Myers and Mr. Fred W. Walker, the types of the latter being included in the Museum of Zoölogy of the University of Michigan. One additional species was collected by Mr. J. J. White and was given to me by Dr. Crampton. I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the entomologists named. Except where stated to the contrary, the types of the novelties are preserved in my collection.

Genus *Limonia* Meigen***Limonia* (*Geranomyia*) *neopentheres* new species.**

Allied to *L. (G.) pentheres* (Alexander), differing in the small size and details of structure of the male hypopygium.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 4.5 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.; rostrum about 3.3 mm.

Rostrum unusually long and slender, dark brown. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments short-oval, with short, inconspicuous verticils. Head gray, the vertex with an impressed median furrow.

Mesonotum brown, the humeral region extensively light yellow; scutal lobes conspicuously variegated with brownish black; scutellum testaceous; postnotal mediotergite dark brown medially, paler laterally and on cephalic portion. Pleura testaceous yellow. Halteres pale, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; femora brownish yellow, the tibiæ and tarsi somewhat darker. Wings with a faint dusky tinge, the oval stigma brown; veins brownish black. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite two-fifths the length of  $Rs$ ,  $Sc_2$  close to its tip; a supernumerary cross-vein in cell  $Sc$ ;  $Rs$  nearly straight; free tip of  $Sc_2$  some distance basad of  $R_2$ ;  $m-cu$  before fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen dark brown, the sternites paler; hypopygium chiefly dark. Male hypopygium of the general structure of *pentheres*, differing in the details. Ninth tergite transverse, with a very deep median notch, the lateral lobes relatively broad, not narrowed into slender lobules as in *pentheres*. Ventral dististyle with the spines of the rostral prolongation more strongly curved and unequal in length. Dorsal dististyle shorter and less arcuated.

Habitat.—Mexico.

Holotype, ♂, Córdoba, October 12, 1924 (A. M. Dampf).

***Limonia (Geranomyia) brevispinula*, new species.**

Allied to *L. (G.) canadensis*; thorax almost uniformly greenish testaceous; wings with a faint brown tinge, the oval stigma darker brown; male hypopygium with the spines of the rostral prolongation of the ventral dististyle short and nearly straight.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 6 mm.; wing 6.5 mm.; rostrum about 3.6 mm.

Rostrum relatively elongate, brown, paler at base. Antennæ dark brown; flagellar segments oval, the verticals short and inconspicuous. Head infuscated behind, sparsely pruinose, the front and occiput brighter; anterior vertex narrow.

Mesonotum and pleura almost uniformly greenish testaceous. Halteres pale, the knobs weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale; femora pale brown, their bases brighter; tarsi passing into dark brown at tips. Wings with a faint brown tinge, the oval stigma darker brown; veins dark brown. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite three-fourths the length of  $Rs$ ,  $Sc_2$  not far from its tip;  $Rs$  nearly straight;  $r-m$  reduced in length;  $m-cu$  not far from the fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen pale brown. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of the ninth tergite with a broad U-shaped median notch, the lateral lobes broadly rounded. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, the rostral prolongation relatively small, a little longer than the two spines, the latter unusually short, nearly straight, placed side by side on small basal tubercles. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobes long and relatively narrow, the margin microscopically serrate.

Habitat.—Mexico.

Holotype, ♂, Córdoba, November 23, 1924 (A. M. Dampf).

The present species is readily told from *canadensis* (Westwood) and allied forms by the unusually short and unmodified spines of the ventral dististyle.

***Limonia (Geranomyia) viridula*, new species.**

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 3.6 mm.; wing 4.4 mm.; rostrum about 3.1 mm.

Generally similar and allied to *L. (G.) virescens* (Lw.), differing in the details of structure of the rostrum and male hypopygium.

Rostrum unusually elongate, as shown by the measurements, pale brownish yellow, the outer ends of the labial palpi darker. Antennæ with the basal segment pale, the remainder black; flagellar segments short-oval. Head brownish gray.

Mesothorax entirely light green. Halteres pale green. Legs pale green, the outer tarsal segments darkened. Wings greenish subhyaline, the stigma pale, scarcely evident; veins greenish brown. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite one-third the length of  $R_s$ ,  $Sc_2$  near its tip;  $r-m$  shortened;  $m-cu$  at fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen greenish yellow, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin broadly emarginate. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, the rostral prolongation relatively small, shorter than the spines, the latter unequal, divergent; outer spine from a small basal tubercle, shorter and more slender than the inner which arises from a larger stout tubercle and is strongly curved on basal half. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe pale, slender and elongate, gently curved to the acute tip. -

Habitat.—Mexico (Yucatan).

Holotype, ♂, Payo Obispo, Quintana Roo, September 16, 1925 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 682.

***Limonia (Geranomyia) viridella*, new species.**

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 4 mm.; wing 5 mm.; rostrum about 2.2 mm.

Generally similar and allied to *L. (G.) virescens* (Lw.), differing in the details of coloration and structure of the male hypopygium.

Rostrum relatively short, as compared with *viridula*, new species, the base paler than the dark brown labial palpi. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval. Head brownish gray.

Mesonotum yellowish green, presumably entirely pale green in living individuals. Halteres dark green, the knobs brownish black. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellowish green; remainder of legs dark green; outer tarsal segments still darker. Wings with a faint dusky tinge, the oval stigma dark green; veins dark brown. Venation:  $Sc$  relatively long,  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite two-fifths  $R_s$ ,  $Sc_2$  close to its tip; a supernumerary crossvein in cell  $Sc$ ; free tip of  $Sc_2$  a short distance before  $R_2$ ;  $r-m$  elongate;  $m-cu$  close to fork of  $M$ , subequal to distal section of  $Cu_1$ .

Abdomen pale greenish yellow. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin very gently emarginate, the lateral lobes very low. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, dusky in color; rostral prolongation small, much shorter than the rostral spines; latter slightly unequal, the outer arising from a larger tubercle, longer and more curved; inner spine more

nearly straight. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe darkened, slender, the margins smooth, gently curved to a subacute tip.

Habitat.—British Honduras.

Holotype, ♂, Yalbac, Cayo District, October 20, 1925 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 738.

**Limonia (Geranomyia) subvirescens**, new species.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 4.5 mm.; wing 5.8 mm.; rostrum about 2.3 mm.

FEMALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 5 mm.; wing about 4.5 mm.; rostrum about 3 mm.

Characters generally as in *L. (G.) virescens* (Lw.), differing in the venation and structure of the male hypopygium.

Rostrum of moderate length, in male approximately one-half the length of body, pale at base, the labial palpi darkened outwardly. Basal segment of antennæ conspicuously pale green; flagellar segments dark brown. Head greenish.

General coloration of thorax brownish green, probably clear green in life. Legs obscure yellow, the outer tarsal segments darkened. Wings nearly hyaline, the stigma oval, pale brown; veins darker brown, those of the costal region brighter. Venation: *Sc* long (♂), *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending beyond midlength of the relatively long *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> close to its tip; free tip of *Sc*<sub>2</sub> lying far proximal of *R*<sub>2</sub>; *r-m* very short to obliterated by approximation of adjoining veins; *m-cu* close to fork of *M*.

Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin with a broad U-shaped median notch, the rounded lateral lobes conspicuously setiferous. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, the rostral prolongation short and stout, the two spines about as long as the prolongation and thus comparatively short for this group of species, subequal, placed close together on basal half of prolongation; spines from low basal tubercles, their tips acute. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe elongate, pale, relatively wide, the margin microscopically serrulate.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♂, Trinidad Mts., altitude 1000 feet, March 25, 1925 (J. G. Myers).

Allotopotype, ♀, pinned with type.

It seems very possible that the female I have associated with the type belongs to a distinct species; *Sc* is much shorter and the rostrum conspicuously longer than in the holotype male.

#### Genus *Teucholabis* Osten Sacken

**Teucholabis (Teucholabis) furva**, new species.

General coloration obscure yellow, the præscutum with three black stripes; head black, somewhat shiny; pleura yellow, with a broad dark brown longi-



tudinal stripe; halteres uniformly dark brown; wings relatively narrow, with a faint brown suffusion; stigma darker brown.

MALE.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 5.2 mm.

Rostrum relatively long and slender, about as long as the rest of the head, black; palpi black. Antennæ with the first scapal segment dark brown, the remainder black; flagellar segments oval, becoming smaller outwardly, clothed with an erect white pubescence and longer black verticils. Head black, somewhat shiny, the occiput brown.

Pronotum yellow, becoming dark brown laterally. Mesonotal præscutum shiny fulvous-yellow, becoming clearer yellow laterally, with three shiny black stripes that are widely separated from one another; median stripe narrow, almost broken beyond midlength, becoming a little wider at the suture; scutum obscure yellow, each lobe largely covered by a brownish black area; scutellum obscure yellow testaceous; postnotal mediotergite black with an obscure yellow area on either side. Pleura yellow, traversed by a broad dark brown longitudinal stripe that extends from the pronotum, passing above the root of the halteres to the postnotum, the dorsopleural membrane and dorsal portion of the pleurotergite remaining of the ground-color. Halteres uniformly dark brown. Legs with the fore coxæ brown, the other coxæ yellow; trochanters yellowish testaceous; femora obscure yellow, the tips dark brown; tibiæ brownish yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; tarsi black. Wings with a faint brown suffusion; stigma short-oval, dark brown; veins brownish black. Wings relatively narrow. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite two-fifths  $Rs$ ,  $Sc_2$  some distance from the tip of  $Sc_3$ , the latter approximately equal to  $m-cu$ ;  $Rs$  long and very little arcuated;  $R_2$  subequal to  $R_{1+2}$  and a trifle longer than  $R_{2+3+4}$ ;  $R_{3+4}$  nearly straight, the tip of  $R_5$  deflected strongly to the wing-tip, cell  $R_4$  thus suddenly widened at outer end;  $m-cu$  at about one-half its length beyond the fork of  $M$ .

Abdominal tergites brown, blackened laterally, the sternites obscure yellowish brown; hypopygium dark. Sternal pocket well-developed. Male hypopygium with the basistyle relatively stout, the lateral spine long and acute, before the needle-like tip with numerous setæ. Outer dististyle bifid, the basal portion enlarged, darkened, with numerous setæ, the long lateral arm a slender gently curved rod that narrows very gradually to the acute spinous tip, immediately before this tip with about four setæ; inner arm a shorter needle-like spine. Inner dististyle small, bifid, the longer arm a flattened blade that terminates in two blackened spines. Ædeagus relatively narrow, produced into a gently curved black spine, before this spinous apex with three prominent setiferous tubercles.

Habitat.—Guatemala.

Holotype, ♂, San José, Lago Peten, November 13, 1925 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 797.

*Teucholabis furva* is well-distinguished by the combination of characters diagnosed above.

**Teucholabis (Teucholabis) miniata**, new species.

General coloration of head and thorax reddish brown; mesonotal præscutum without dark markings or with these vaguely defined; thoracic pleura with a narrow dorsal black longitudinal stripe; halteres infuscated, the knobs blackened; femora obscure yellow, the tips blackened; wings weakly darkened, with very vague more whitish crossbands; male hypopygium with the basistyle extended into a long slender rod; outer dististyle with an erect spine before midlength; inner dististyle with the broad apex bispinous.

MALE.—Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 5.3 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum reddish brown, shorter than the head; palpi black. Antennæ black; flagellar segments oval, gradually decreasing in size outwardly; verticils of outer segments becoming more elongate. Head dark reddish.

Pronotum reddish yellow. Mesonotal præscutum reddish, nitidous, in male without distinct markings, in the female with the cephalic portion of a median and posterior portions of lateral dark stripes slightly indicated; scutal lobes more or less darkened; posterior sclerites of mesonotum reddish. Pleura reddish, with a relatively narrow black longitudinal stripe, dorsal in position, extending from the anepisternum caudad, passing above the halteres to the abdomen. Halteres brown, the knobs blackened. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters reddish; femora obscure yellow, broadly black at tips, the amount subequal on all the legs; tibiæ pale brown, the tips and the tarsi more blackened. Wings with the ground-color weakly darkened, with very vague more whitish-hyaline crossbands, including the wing-base and areas before and beyond the cord; stigma dark brown; a somewhat paler brown seam on anterior cord; veins dark brown. Costal fringe relatively long and dense. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending just beyond midlength of *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> some distance from its tip (♀), closer to tip (♂), this character probably variable; cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub> relatively small, subequal to vein *M*<sub>4</sub> beyond it; *m-cu* just beyond fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown, the sternites more bicolorous, brown, the caudal margins of all but sternite six more yellowish; hypopygium obscure yellow. Sternal pocket conspicuous. Male hypopygium with the basistyle produced into a long yellow spinous rod that terminates in a glabrous black spine, the surface of the rod densely hairy; margin of style near apex with a blackened flange, weakly roughened on margin but not distinctly serrate. Outer dististyle a long dark rod, narrowed to a spinous point, before midlength with a long acute broad-based spine, arising from the style at a right angle, the base with numerous setæ. Inner dististyle with the broad apex bispinous. *Ædeagus* broad basally, the distal two-fifths a slender rod.

In the female the abdomen is more uniformly darkened, the genital segment obscure yellow. Ovipositor with the tergal valves yellow, strongly upcurved, blackened at bases.

Habitat.—Panama.

Holotype, ♂, Changuinola District, United Fruit Company, October 3, 1925 (F. W. Walker).

Allotopotype, ♀. Paratopotype, a broken specimen, probably a ♂.

Type in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

*Teucholabis miniata* is very distinct from other regional species in the vaguely cross-banded wings which at first sight appear to be almost uniformly suffused with pale brown but in reality are slightly cross-banded with whitish.

***Teucholabis (Teucholabis) submolesta*, new species.**

Head dark, pruinose; mesonotal præscutum black, the humeral region and a small area at the suture yellow; halteres black throughout; wings whitish, the base light yellow; stigma oval, dark brown, conspicuous; *Sc* short, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> exactly opposite origin of *Rs*; abdomen black; male hypopygium with a black spine on mesal face of basistyle.

MALE.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.4 mm.

Rostrum about one-half the length of remainder of head, black; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval, becoming smaller outwardly. Head black, with a gray pruinosity; anterior vertex broad.

Pronotum pale yellow. Mesonotal præscutum with the disk largely covered by three confluent black stripes, the humeral region restrictedly brownish yellow; a median yellow area just before the suture; scutal lobes black, the median area yellow; scutellum yellow; post-notal mediotergite black, pale laterally. Pleura largely pale with a dorsal black stripe that includes the dorsal anepisternum, pteropleurite and the pleurotergite; dorso-pleural region yellow. Halteres black throughout. Legs with the fore coxæ yellowish brown; remaining coxæ paler; trochanters yellow; femora brownish yellow, the tips narrowly darkened, especially the fore femora; tibiæ brown, the tips blackened; tarsi black, the proximal half of the basitarsi paler. Wings whitish, the base light yellow; stigma short-oval, dark brown, very conspicuous; veins brownish black. Venation: *Sc* unusually short, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending slightly beyond the origin of *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> exactly opposite this origin; *R*<sub>2</sub> more than twice *R*<sub>1+2</sub>; *R*<sub>3+4</sub> diverging strongly from *R*<sub>2</sub>, cell *R*<sub>4</sub> at margin about one-half wider than cell *R*<sub>2</sub>; cell 1st *M*<sub>2</sub> closed; *m-cu* not far beyond the fork of *M*; cell 1st *A* rather evidently constricted at near midlength.

Abdomen black, the surface vaguely pruinose; sternites dark. Male hypopygium with the basistyle stout, on mesal face beyond the insertion of the dististyles with an acute black spine.

Habitat.—Mexico (Nayarit).

Holotype, ♂, between Portesuelo and Ixtlan, March 12, 1927, flying at sunset (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 1184.

*Teucholabis submolesta* bears a superficial resemblance to

*T. molesta* Osten Sacken but is quite distinct, especially in the darkened halteres and details of the venation.

Genus *Neognophomyia* Alexander

*Neognophomyia panamensis*, new species.

Size small (wing, about 4.5 mm.); head yellow; mesonotal præscutum yellow with three dark stripes, the lateral pair blacker; pleura with a black dorsal stripe; wings subhyaline, with a narrow dark crossband along the cord; cell *2nd A* narrow; male hypopygium with the lateral extensions of the tergite appearing as pale rods, a little expanded outwardly, thence narrowed to elongate points.

MALE.—Length about 3.5–3.8 mm.; wing 4.2–4.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 5–5.5 mm.; wing 4.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi yellow, the outer segments of the latter passing into brown. Antennæ brown; flagellar segments long-oval with verticils that exceed the segments. Head yellow, the vertex somewhat darker behind, the genæ and postgenæ infuscated.

Pronotum blackened, the anterior lateral pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum with three shiny black or brownish black stripes; in most cases the lateral stripes more intense than the pale median area; lateral stripes crossing the suture and covering the lateral portions of the scutal lobes; median region of scutum obscure yellow; scutellum yellowish testaceous, darker laterally; postnotal mediotergite chiefly pale. Pleura with an intense black dorsal stripe extending from the propleura, traversing the dorsal pleurites to the postnotum; ventral pleurites pale. Halteres light brown, the knobs darker. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellowish testaceous; femora yellow, the tips narrowly and weakly infuscated; tibiæ and basitarsi yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; terminal tarsal segments uniformly darkened. Wings subhyaline with a narrow dark crossband at the cord, extending from costa to cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>, gradually narrowed posteriorly; narrow and vague dark seams along vein *Cu* and outer end of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>; veins brown. Venation: *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending opposite *R*<sub>2</sub>, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> at near midlength of *Is*; *R*<sub>3</sub> subequal to *R*<sub>2+3</sub>; cell *2nd A* short and narrow.

Abdomen with the basal tergites bicolorous, pale basally, more darkened apically; fourth tergite more extensively yellow; succeeding segments uniformly blackened; genitalia yellowish brown; sternites more uniformly pale. Male hypopygium with the inner arm of the dististyle relatively slender, terminating in a bristle that is weakly fasciculate; outer arm of style terminating in a blunt tubercle. Phallosome a flattened plate, gently narrowed outwardly, the apical margin weakly emarginate. What appears to represent lateral arms of the tergite, but which in earlier papers were considered as being dorsal interbasal structures, appear as pale rods, slightly expanded toward outer end, thence narrowed to an elongate point.



Habitat.—Panama.

Holotype, ♂, Tonosi, Los Santos, September 18, 1925 (F. W. Walker).

Allotype, ♀, Changuinola District, United Fruit Company, October 2, 1925 (F. W. Walker). Paratopotypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Type in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

*Neognophomyia panamensis* is distinguished by the features listed above, more notably the small size, narrow cell *2nd A* and structure of the male hypopygium.

### Genus *Gonomyia* Meigen

#### *Gonomyia* (*Progonomyia*) *patruelis*, new species.

Allied to *G. (P.) hesperia* Alexander; wings with a brownish tinge, the subtriangular stigma darker brown; *Sc* long; *R*<sub>2</sub> beyond the point of departure of vein *R*<sub>4</sub>; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle having the basal half setiferous, the distal half strongly narrowed.

MALE.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the basal segment obscure yellow, the remainder broken. Head brown, the anterior vertex and posterior orbits clearer gray.

Pronotum dark brown, with a yellow median spot behind, the caudal margins narrowly pale. Mesonotal præscutum with four brown stripes, the interspaces dusky, the humeral and lateral regions yellow; pseudosutural foveæ triangular; scutum dark brown; scutellum paler brown; postnotum dark gray, the cephalic lateral angles of the mediotergite obscure yellow. Pleura dark-colored, the dorsal region brownish gray, the ventral portion, including the sternopleurite, more brownish, the two dark areas enclosing a conspicuous whitish longitudinal stripe that extends from behind the fore coxæ to above the posterior coxæ, interrupted at the pteropleurite. Halteres dark brown, the base of the stem narrowly pale. Legs with the coxæ obscure yellow, darker basally; trochanters obscure yellow; femora brownish yellow, the tips a little darkened; tibiæ pale brown, a little darker distally; tarsi dark brown, the proximal ends of basitarsi paler. Wings with a brownish tinge, the subtriangular stigma darker brown; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> extending to about opposite four-fifths the length of the very long arcuated *Rs*; *R*<sub>2</sub> about one and one-half times the length of *R*<sub>1+2</sub>, *R*<sub>3+4</sub> being reduced to a short section; *R*<sub>3</sub> straight, more than one-half *R*<sub>1</sub>; cell *2nd M*<sub>2</sub> a little longer than its petiole; *m-cu* close to the fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with the apices of the basistyles produced caudad beyond the point of insertion of the dististyles, the tip with two or three very powerful setæ. Outer dististyle a powerful smooth chitinized rod, the base dilated, thence gradually narrowed to the



long subacute apex, the surface glabrous. Inner dististyle elongate, the basal half stouter, its lateral face densely setiferous and produced at apex into a small stout spine; the distal half begins at this point as a slender narrowed spine, at its base on the mesal face a little produced and weakly spinulose. *Ædeagus* with the apex suddenly narrowed.

Habitat.—Mexico (Yucatan).

Holotype, ♂, Payo Obispo, Quintana Roo, September 16, 1925 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 682.

***Gonomyia (Lipophleps) prolixistylus*, new species.**

Belongs to the *manca* group; antennal scape yellow, flagellum black; thoracic pleura striped; wings with a strong brownish tinge, especially the radial cells; cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub> closed; male hypopygium with the tips of the basistyles moderately produced beyond the level of the dististyle; inner dististyle a very long slender curved rod; phallosome entirely pale, asymmetrical.

MALE.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 3.6 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scapal segments yellow, the flagellum black. Head yellow, the center of the vertex infuscated.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotal præscutum brown, vaguely pruinose, the lateral margins bright sulphur-yellow; pseudosutural foveæ shiny chestnut brown; scutal lobes dark brown, the median area obscure yellow; scutellum yellow, with a dark brown median area; postnotum sulphur-yellow, darker posteriorly and with a conspicuous brown basal triangle. Pleura dark brown, with a broad yellowish white longitudinal stripe extending from behind the fore coxæ, passing beneath the halteres, margined ventrally with a narrow purplish line. Halteres brown, the knobs obscure yellow. Legs with the coxæ pale brown, the middle coxæ darkened at base; trochanters yellowish brown; remainder of legs brown, the terminal tarsal segments darker brown. Wings with a strong brown tinge, the radial cells darker; stigma a trifle darker brown; veins darker brown. Venation: *Sc* moderately long, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending a short distance before the origin of *Rs*, the distance between the two about equal to *m-cu*; *Sc*<sub>1</sub> alone longer than *m-cu*; *Rs* short; cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub> closed; *m-cu* before the fork of *M*.

Abdomen yellowish brown, the caudal margins of the segments a little darker; sternites and hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with the apices of the basistyles produced beyond the point of origin of the dististyles into a stout fleshy lobe that is about one-half longer than the fleshy dististyle, provided with long conspicuous setæ. Two dististyles, the outer a small fleshy arm that terminates in two unequal fasciculate setæ and additional smaller setulæ; inner style a very long slender simple rod, strongly curved at near one-fourth the length, thence gradually narrowed to the acute tip. Phallosome entirely pale, asymmetrical, irregular in outline, without paired blackened hooks as in *scimitar*.

Habitat.—British Honduras.

Holotype, ♂, Blue Creek, October 7, 1925 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 695.

Allotopotype, ♀. Paratopotypes, ♂♀, October 7-13, 1925 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 695, 717.

*G. (L.) prolixistylus* agrees most closely with *G. (L.) scimitar* Alexander, from which it differs especially in the much longer and more slender inner dististyle and the entirely pale phallosome. *G. (L.) producta* Alexander has a very similar inner dististyle but the apical lobe of the basistyle is greatly produced into a long fleshy lobe.

#### Genus *Erioptera* Meigen.

##### *Erioptera (Mesocyphona) whitei*, new species.

General coloration dark brown, variegated with paler; second scapal segment enlarged; femora yellow with a subterminal brown ring; wings brownish subhyaline, immaculate; male hypopygium with a single powerful dististyle that is split into two divaricate arms, the outer more slender and spinous.

MALE.—Length about 2.5-2.6 mm.; wing 2.4-2.6 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 2.8-3 mm.; wing 2.7-2.8 mm.

Described from alcoholic specimens.

Antennal scape dark brown, the flagellum paler; second scapal segment enlarged, oval, much larger than the basal segment; flagellar segments crowded. Head chiefly dark brown, paler on the front and region of the anterior orbits.

Mesonotum chiefly dark brown, variegated with paler, this usually including the præscutal stripes and centers of the scutal lobes. Pleura dark brown, with a narrow longitudinal pale stripe. Halteres pale. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters testaceous yellow; femora yellow, with a diffuse brown subterminal ring; tibiæ and tarsi brownish yellow, the terminal tarsal segments passing into brown. Wings brownish subhyaline, immaculate; veins darker. Venation: Cell  $M_2$  open by atrophy of the outer deflection of  $M_3$ ;  $m-cu$  about one-half to one-third its length before the fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen, including the hypopygium, dark brown. Male hypopygium with a single powerful dististyle, the stem stout, at apex split into two arms that diverge almost at a straight angle, the outer arm a slender curved spine, the inner arm a more flattened blade. Gonapophyses appearing as simple, nearly straight, blackened rods that narrow to the subacute tips.

Habitat.—Guatemala.

Holotype, alcoholic ♂, Bananera, November, 1928 (J. J. White).

Allotopotype, ♀. Paratopotypes, numerous ♂, ♀, alcoholic, in collection of the author and Mr. Charles F. Clagg.

We are indebted to Dr. Crampton for the opportunity of describing this very distinct species which is named in honor of the collector. In the leg-pattern, the species agrees most nearly with *E. (M.) immaculata* Alexander, differing notably from this and all other described species in the structure of the male hypopygium.